### FOOD WASTE DIVERSION AT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

#### FOOD RESCUE & RECOVERY



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### Annual Volume of Organic Waste Generated in NC

- 1997 862,500 tons of food residuals from commercial, institutional & residential sources
- By 2000 > 900,000 tons
- 11 percent of total municipal waste stream
- Current recovery is less than 2%

### Which Kinds of Facilities Produce Organic Waste?

- Grocery Stores
- Restaurants & Caterers
- Bakeries
- Hotel/Motels
- Hospitals
- Retirement Homes
- Produce Markets & Green Grocers

- Food Processors and Converters
- Food Distributors and Vendors
- Defense Installations
- Academic Institutions
- Correctional Facilities
- Any Business or Facility Operating a Cafeteria

#### Categories of Food Waste

Edible- That which is fit for human consumption

• Inedible - That which is not fit for human consumption (spoilage, oils and greases, post-consumer, mixed)

#### Edible Food Waste Diversion

#### Food Rescue & Recovery

- The greatest single opportunity for food waste diversion
- Food donation should be the <u>first step</u> in handling excess food
- Three-fold benefit: cost & environmental savings and helps feed the needy

## Food Rescue & Recovery Programs

- Food Banks
- Prepared and Perishable Food
   Programs (also known as PPFP'S)
- Produce Distribution Facilities

#### Food Banks

- Focus primarily on redistribution of large quantities of nonperishable food items - that is canned, dried or prepackaged food.
- Most often work with food producers, canning and packaging plants and organizations involved in food drives for needy
- Second Harvest oversees a national network of local food banks. Six food banks in N.C. are affiliated with Second Harvest.

#### Food Banks of North Carolina

- Manna Food Bank, Asheville, NC
- Second Harvest Food Bank of Metrolina,
   Charlotte
- Second Harvest Food Bank, Fayetteville
- Albermarle Food Bank, Elizabeth City
- Food Bank of NC, Raleigh
- Second Harvest Food Bank, Winston-Salem

#### Prepared and Perishable Food Programs (PPFP'S)

- Also called food rescue programs
- Deal primarily w/ freshly prepared & perishable food
- Offer free pick-up: daily, weekly or on-call basis
- Provide trained staff to inspect, handle and safely transport food to recipients
- Provide donors with publicity materials

#### Prepared and Perishable Food Programs (PPFP'S)

- Provide a list of acceptable foods (all must be preconsumer) and directions on how to store food for collection (must be kept below 40 or above 140 degrees Fahrenheit)
- Food Chain provides a listing of local organizations that accept prepared and perishable food for redistribution. There are five ppfp's associated w/ Food Chain in each of N.C.

#### PPFP's in NC

- Good Samaritan Program, Asheville
- Community Food Rescue, Charlotte
- Greensboro's Table, Greensboro
- Inter-Faith Food Shuttle, Raleigh
- Second Helpings of Winston-Salem

### Produce Distribution Facilities

- Farmer's Markets, produce markets, wholesalers, retailers, correctional facilities, market gardeners, grocery stores etc. donate fresh fruits and vegetables
- Often operate in tandem with local PPFP's
- Distributors such as "From the Wholesaler to the Hungry" redirect it to low income recipients

#### The Liability Question

The Good Samaritan Act

#### Bill Emerson "Good Sam" Food Donation Act

- A Federal act to encourage donations of leftover food to food-rescue and charitable feeding programs
- Set uniform definitions and language into law
- Protects food donors who act in good faith against criminal or civil liability
- Exceptions for gross negligence

#### Additional Protection

- Many food rescue programs provide food donors with "hold harmless" letters which helps protect against potential lawsuits
- State Good Sam Laws provide protection beyond that guaranteed in Bill Emerson Act
- North Carolina also has a Good Samaritan
   Law enacted in 1989 and revised in 1991

### Hold Harmless Letter & Indemnity Agreement

| To the extent permitted by law, the undersigned agrees to    |
|--|
| protect, indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the            |
| and their respective employees, agents and                   |
| members against all claims or damages to persons or          |
| property, government charges, or fines and costs arising out |
| of or connected with the removal of food items donated to    |
| the Food Rescue Program and its recipient agencies.          |
|  |

Food being removed from \_\_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the Food Rescue program is the sole property of the Food Rescue Program to be disposed of at their own discretion.

#### Action Steps Food Donation

- Determine volumes of edible food waste generated at a facility
- Gather information on existing and planned recovery programs in region
- Focus on geographic relationships between recovery programs and sources of food waste
- Determine if type of food being generated is acceptable to the food bank or PPFP
- Ensure there is adequate and safe food storage
- Obtain a copy of the Good Samaritan Law

#### Inedible Food Waste Diversion

#### Inedible Food Waste Diversion Methods

- Animal feeds
- Rendering
- Composting (traditional & vermi)
- Land application
- Waste exchange

#### Animal Feeds

- Animal feed is next greatest diversion opportunity
- Food waste can be fed directly to livestock
- Most states require food be cooked first
- Farmers who use food waste to feed livestock are called "garbage feeders"
- Garbage feeders must have license from APHIS (Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service)

#### Action Steps Animal Feeds

- Estimate the volume of food scraps.
- Ensure food scraps do not contain high concentrations of caffeine or salt
- Establish who will provide collection container
- Determine if there adequate cool storage for the food scraps.
- Obtain a list of licensed "garbage feeders" from your County health department or from APHIS

#### Rendering

- Renderers accept animal by-products (deep fry fat, oil, grease, bones)
- Rendering turns oil & grease to lard
- Lard is used as a binding agent for animal feed.
- Dual benefit: keeps grease out of municipal sewers and diverts it to a useful purpose
- Some renderers will pay for oil/grease or provide service at no charge

#### Action Steps Rendering

- Identify oil and grease producers in your area through your Water and Sewer Departments, area Pre-treatment coordinators
- Contact local rendering companies to determine their specifications
- Work with generator to develop an efficient collection system

#### Where Do I Begin?

- ✓ Pinpoint larger food waste generators
- Determine the volumes and types of food waste being generated (edible vs. inedible)
- Focus on geographic relationship between markets/outlets for material and generation points
- Design an efficient collection system

### Key Elements of a Collection System

- 1) Secure containers
- 2) Frequent, scheduled pickups
- 3) Maintain Sanitary Conditions
- 4) Avoid cross-contamination

# WHY START A FOOD RESCUE & RECOVERY PROGRAM?







- The bottom line dictates business decisions. Cost avoidance economics is the primary motivator in organics diversion
- Waste diversion is money in the bank reduced service, lower tipping, possible revenue source
- A good program can enhance community profile